

LOUISVILLE
PUBLISHED DAILY.
BY THE HERALD,
MILITARY OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

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each issue.

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No contract for regular advertisements will be given
for less than one year at the rates above.

For further information, apply to the editor of the Journal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Wednesday, Jan. 8th, 1862.

Frank Grimes and James Hines, holding Wm. Gray.

Bill of each in \$500 to answer for felony.

William Gray and Thomas Buckal, assault on Barney McElveen.

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DEPARTURE OF MESSRS. MASON AND SEDDLE.

The British steamship *Resolute*, with Mr. Mason and Siddle and their two secretaries on board, sailed from Provincetown, Mass., for England on Wednesday afternoon. The Boston Journal, referring to the removal of the four prisoners from Fort Warren, says:

The arrangement for their removal was very quietly made, and nothing was known in the city in regard to it until the hour until the hour arrived for the departure of the steamer. The ship's right was employed by the Government to convey the prisoners to Provincetown, Cape Cod, where they were to be transferred to the British garrison there, which arrived at that port on Tuesday night.

In accordance with the terms of the exchange the steamer, the *Resolute*, started for this city shortly before ten o'clock on Wednesday forenoon and stopped at Fort Warren, where she took on board Mason and Siddle and their two secretaries. After a short stay she got under way and headed on her way to sea, leaving the fort about eleven o'clock. The whole affair was conducted without any delay, in perfect quiet, and in the opinion of the *Journal* was a success.

The Rinaldo carries 16 guns, and her unexpected arrival at Provincetown created quite a sensation, many believing she came on a hostile mission.

This is the first English naval vessel that has been at that port since 1815.

RECRUITING AGENT FOR INDIANA.—Col. John S. Simonson, late of the 3d regiment of cavalry in the Union army, has been engaged to the post of general superintendent of the recruiting service in the State of Indiana for the volunteers. Col. Simonson has been a citizen of Indiana, having his residence in Clark county for forty-five years. He has been a member of both branches of the General Assembly, and in 1845 was the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was appointed a Captain in the regular service on the 27th of May, 1845, assigned to Col. Pease's regiment of riflemen, and served under Gen. Scott on the line from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, since he had been a part of the time in the passes of the Rocky Mountains in the cavalry service. He also served on the Niagara frontier in the late war with England.

THE MISSION OF MASON AND SEDDLE TO EUROPE.—It appears by recent statements of Jefferson Davis, announcements in the Charleston Mercury, and indications in the European papers, that Messrs. Mason and Siddle were despatched to the Courts of London and Paris on a mission of the very highest importance—no less than to open up to our ports the ports of the South altogether, and bring them into a political connection, for the next five years, besides allying the Southern Confederacy to a joint protectorate of England and France. Dispatches to M. Thurould to this effect are said to have been actually delivered; but he declined concurring them until the arrival of the rebel ambassadors themselves.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.—With the exception of Washington and the elder Napoleon, leaders of armies have always been accustomed to retaining their forces during the cold months of the year, into winter quarters. The New York Herald says that the army of the N. C. has a similar antipathy. Precisely during the months of January and February the extraordinary spectacle will be exhibited to the world of naval and military operations on the most comprehensive and extended scale ever recorded in history. The great Northern avalanche is just about working itself loose from the pinnacle on which it has hitherto been poised, and will shortly be precipitated with irresistible force upon the rebel States, sweeping away every obstacle before it.

LEXINGTON CITY ELECTOR.—The following municipal officers were elected in Lexington on Saturday last: C. T. Worley, Mayor; S. S. Goodloe, City Attorney; J. W. Cochran, Treasurer; Asa Eden, Assessor; J. S. Miller, Keeper of Poor and Workhouse; Augustus Dimond, Captain Night Police; Councilmen—Messrs. Rich'l Marsh, Philip E. Yeiser, and John T. Miller; Messrs. Isaac W. Scott, Joseph Milward, Jr., and Simpson Oda; Messrs. Farmer Dowes, Robt. Peter, and D. F. Weller; Messrs. George W. Norton, William McCracken, and Squire Bassett.

THE Fon du Lac (Wis.) Press says the Atwater canon has been finished at the foundry of Messrs. Peacock & White, and the first trial to ascertain the range of the gun was had on Saturday. At an elevation of only two degrees, a two pound ball was thrown a distance of over two miles, counting to the spot where it first struck, and was found on the lake to be a considerable distance beyond—a result alike satisfactory to the inventor and the makers.

AN ORDER FROM THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL has been issued, directing that Major McDowell, head-quarters Columbus, pay all the troops in Ohio and Michigan; Major McPhail, head-quarters Wheeling, pay all in Western Virginia; and Major Larred, head-quarters Louisville, pay all in Kentucky. To these ranking paymasters, all others in their Departments will report.

FOR HARRISON.—We learn from the Evansville Journal that a skirmish recently occurred at Henderson last Sunday morning. The fire broke out in the tobacco warehouse of Karr & Co., of Liverpool, and the warehouses, containing \$9,000 worth of tobacco, with a dwelling house adjoining, were totally consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

MESSRS. J. W. Kelso and J. I. R. Boyd, have commenced the publication of a sprightly little tri-weekly sheet at Somerset, Ky., entitled the Camp Journal. We have received the first number, which is dated January 4th, but it contains little news with reference to the situation at Somerset. Zoller's was then stationed ten miles from Somerset with a force of nine thousand men.

ASSASSINATION OF A SOLDIER.—John C. Haltor, a bugler in the 4th U. S. Cavalry, was shot and mortally wounded in Washington on Friday last by Captain Thomas Turner, without provocation. Turner was arrested. Although but 22 years of age, Haltor had been in the service nine years, and was a sober, industrious, efficient soldier. Turner, the wretch, should be hanged.

GEN. REYNOLDS.—The *Lafayette* (Ind.) Journal in announcing the resignation of Gen. J. J. Reynolds, of that State, says he has been compelled to adopt that course in consequence of the death of his late brother and brother, E. H. Reynolds, and the condition of his private affairs.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY a couple were married in the jail at Cleveland, Ohio, by a clergyman who is now under arrest there.

"An important change has been made in the form of our troops. Sky blue cloth is to be substituted for dark blue for the pants of officers and privates of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry arms of service. The saving in the cost of indigo will be great."

THE injuries received by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, from a fall a short time since, are said to be more serious than at first represented. The hip bone was fractured, which his physicians think will cost him a six month's confinement.

COL. MARK MUNDAY's regiment of infantry (the 23d Kentucky) has been ordered, to report to W. D. at this city. The ladies of Newport, Ky., have presented Col. Munday's regiment a stand of colors.

A TURIN letter contradicts the statement that Kosuth is a prey to consumption. It is in excellent health.

THE REBEL GENERAL WHO COMMUNICATED THE TERRIBLE NEWS to us has been among many critics of the conduct of the rebellion. A mistake idea as to which of the military officers, of nearly similar names, left the cause of the Union at the commencement of the national trouble.

The one who did leave has since committed suicide, and we find the error of the name still continues. The names of the officers are Philip St. George Cooke and Philip St. George Coke. The question therefore is, "which is which and which is the other?" We have already given short notices of the two men, but as the survivor is a Brigadier General of the United States Army and a good soldier, it may be some what difficult to give a sketch of each of the parties in question.

The following has been sent to the New York Herald by a retired officer of Colonel St. George's regiment:

The Brigadier, Philip St. George Cooke, of Virginia, who recently committed suicide in the rebel army, was not a graduate of the Military Academy, as is stated, but he is confounded with another of the same name, who died in 1812, having been a dragon officer, and now commands all the regular cavalry under General McLellan on the Potomac. This explanation will be ready by the time of insertion of this paper.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop payment of all bills drawn on the survivor, otherwise we shall charge full due.

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Advertisements for private interests, ten cents each.

Advertisements for steamboats, five cents each.

Louisville Journal

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The following letter, dated December 20th, at Vera Cruz, contains an interesting resume of Mexican affairs, to that date:

On the 2d Inst., the first consignment of the British squadron, amounting to eleven vessels, came to anchor off Sacrificios, and two days later the balance, amounting to fifteen vessels, had joined them. The number of vessels of the Mexican authorities in this place, and the work of removing cannon and munitions, was carried ahead with great activity.

On the 1st of October, the gunboat matters were as rapidly as possible, but on the afternoon of the 14th a paris was created by the sudden and unexpected action of General Antonio Lopez, who had given orders to the local authorities intimating that this place must be surrendered to him, giving twenty-four hours for an answer to his demands, and was to be passed over to the forces of France. This note was misinterpreted by Gen. Urquiza to mean that if the place were not surrendered within twenty-four hours he would be compelled to order its capture.

The first and most remarkable act of advertising was to proclaim the attack on Vera Cruz, and nearly every vessel in the place was once wheeled on, loaded, and started off with piles of trunks and boxes, and all sorts of household goods on top.

The scene at the railroad station was such as may be seen at fires in great cities.

The consequence was that the desertion was a precipitate flight of a large number of families and all the employees of the government. Every vessel, excepting the naval force, having the slightest idea of what they were going to do, where they were going to go, and what direction nature quieted half themselves in their houses to let the tempest pass. By nightfall on the 15th the crowd was collected from the sea, and the first signs of a graveyard.

Not a citizen was to be seen bounding upon the portals or about the doors of the closed coffee-houses and saloons, and every thing was forgotten.

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